TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

. From All Parts of the World.

GRANT IN MALTA.

Creation of New Cardinals at the Consistory Yesterday.

BISMARCK'S CENTRALIZING PROJECTS.

Increase in the Estimates for the German Navy.

FRENCH MILITARY SENSATION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 29, 1877.

A despatch from La Valetta, Malta, says ex-President Grant, with wife and son, arrived there yesterday on the United States steamer Vandalia from Palermo. Salutes were exchange! between the steamer and the lortifications. Mr. William J. Stevens, the Consular Agent of the United States, first waited on the Genaral, who then received a visit of welcome on board the Vandalia from the Port Admiral and the Duke of Edinburgh. On the departure of the Duke salutes were fired and the yards manned. General Grant will land to-day in state, and will lunch with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh.

PAPAL CONSISTORY VESTERDAY. The Pope held a consistory at the Vatican yesterday.

Mgrs. Moretti and Pellegrini were nominated as cardinals and some bishops were appointed. The Pope read a short allocation, thanking the cardinals for their solicitude concerning his health and asking them to pray to God to help the Church and preserve unimpaired the mind of its hand, whose body was INCREASED GERMAN ESTIMATES.

A Berlin despatch states that the estimates for next year have been submitted to the Federal Council. They exceed those of last year by 1,000,000 marks. The government propose an increase for the navy of 3,500,000 marks in the ordinary department and 6,000,000 marks in the extraordinary department. RISMARCE'S CENTRALIZING PROJECTS.

Another Berlin despatch contains the following:-The Emperor seems to have approved the substance of the propositions submitted by Prince Bismarck respecting the new commercial and financial policy. If the details can be satisfactorily arranged there will be an increase of indirect taxation and of the tariff, and an attempt to place the Prussian finance and railway departments under effective control of the imperial authorities. The latter measure, besides making the is intended to pave the way for adding to the Char center's authority in other departments, and accordments. The better to overcome their resistance by popular and parliamentary support some of the leaders to join the German and Prussian cabinets.

WHY MR. BISHOP WAS ARRESTED. It is stated that Mr. Bishop, the Englishman who was recently arrested on suspicion of treason, had handed to the French government some German military papers which he obtained from a clerk in the

MATISPIED WITH PRANCE. of Foreign Affairs in the Fronch Cubinet, and of the Marquis de Saint Vallier to be French Amdor to Bertin, is an earnest of better relations between Germany and France. The Marquis de Saint Valifer is acceptable, both for his own sake and as the successor of Viscount de Goutaut-Biron, the retiring Ambassador, who had the reputation of

being an ultramontane, and certainly was a persona ecclesiastical policy of the government. WHY GENERAL BRESSOLLES WAS RETIRED. The Paris' Journal Officiel announces that General Brossolies has been placed on the unattached list. The General Bressolles exaggerated or misrepresented the tenor of orders he was instructed to communicate to his subordinates, thus furnishing a pretext for the protest of Major La Borders. Those orders, had ref-

erence to measures of public safety, foreseen and permanently provided for in the regular duties of gar risons." The foregoing is an authoritative explanation of the Limoges affair, the previous report concerning decree cashiering the captain of a line regiment stationed at Limoges, who declared December 13, when not abet a coup d'état. BRESSOLLES' PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

General Bressolles writes to the Figure contradict ing the account printed in the Monileur of that affair. The Moniteur stated that General Bressolles had been retired for insubordination in having remonstrate with his superior against orders issued during General Grimandet de Rochebouet's tenure of the War Ministry that the troops should prepare for important movements in the event of certain contingencies General Bressolles says:-"When I receive orders I execute them without comment."

MAJOR LA BORDERE RESIGNS HIS SWORD. The following seems to be a correct version of the matter:-General Bressolles called the officers of the garrison into his room and communicated to them instructions which seemed to indicate a coup d'état. Re also made a speech to them about how the orders were to be executed, saving :- "In case of insurrection or commotion, if the insurgents resorted to the stratagem of placing women and children in their front the soldiers must fire notwithstanding." Major La Bordere hereupon protested and resigned his sword. General Borel, Minister of War, on an investigation placed General Bressoiles on the unattached list and dismissed Major La Bordere for lusubordination.

MACMAHON'S DISCLAIMER. The Paris Temps says when the Cabinet discussed the Limoges affair President MacMahon warmly repudiated having ever contemplated a coup d'état, and declared that as -far . . he was aware nothing was in tended beyond precautions against armed resistance which some newspapers threatened should the govern ment have demanded dissolution.

The French ultra republican papers demand the impenchment of the late Grimaudet de Rochebauet

MACMARION UNKASY ABOUT THE PREFECTS. President MacMahon has expressed to M. Dufaure President of the Council and Minister of Justice, uneasiness lest the prosecution of prefects should result from the investigations of the Electoral Inquiry Com passions and urged that his own conclintory attitud should be reciprocated. M. Dufaure assured him that if any prosecutions resulted from the inquiry they would not be based on simple obedience to orders, but

on deliberate personal excess. AN INSOLENT SUB-PREFECT. The French Cabinet has determined to prosecute the sub-prefect of the town of Gaillac, Department of Tarn, for insulting President MacMahon, to whom he wrote a letter of resignation, describing the President as a Marshal of France who was wanting in allegiance

GAMBETTA GOING TO ROME. A despatch from Rome says :- "M. Leon Gambetta, the well known French republican, is expected here for an informal conference with the new Ministry on the policy of Italy toward the Vatican and the East-

GENERAL CIALDINI TO LEAVE PARIS A report that has been current that General Cial-

dini, Italian Ambassador at Paris, has resigned in

A Paris despatch says: - "Negotiations are proceeding for the reception of a Papal nuncto in Mexico." SETTLING LABOR TROUBLES.

The six hundred cotton operatives on strike in Macclesseld, have submitted to a reduction of wages. The colliers of South Wales have agreed to accept a temporary reduction of five per cent in wages. Some dis remain to be settled; but the general closing of the pits, which the masters at one time contemplated, seems to have been averted.

CLYDE SHIPPING STATISTICS.

The Glasgow Herald gives the following as the umber and tonnage of vessels launched on the Clyde during the last five years:-Two hundred and nine-teen vessels in 1877 of 169,710 tons; in 1876, 229 vessels of 188,323 tons; in 1875, 252 vessels of 228,033 tons; in 1874, 195 vessels of 282,309 tons, and in 1873, 143 vessels of 224,792 tons.

The United States steamer Gettysburg has arrived at La Valetta, Maita, and the Trenton has sailed from Villa Franca, bound costward.

THE WEATHER IN LONDON. The weather in London was fair yesterday.

COAL MINE DISASTER.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 28, 1877.

A terrible explosion occurred to-day in the Stanton mine, located about one mile cast of this city, the results of which have greater significance than usual is that the majority of those injured are mine officials and men widely known and highly respected. It appears that John T. Griffith, inside superintendent of the mine, entered the colliery at half-past eleven o'clock, accompanied by Richard Roderick, the mine hery, and a party of miners. They went to a distant part of the cothery to prosecute cartain labors, and upon entering one of the chambers the open light carried on the foreheads of the leading mon of the party came in contact with a quantity of gas and in-stantly a terride explosion followed. The force was so great as to be left out of doors. It overturned many rods of the small railroad leading along the gaugway to the shaft and used for taking out coal from the chambers.

gangway to the shaft and used for taking out coal from the chambers.

Every man of the party was knocked down. Superintendent Griffith was hurled many feet buckward, and when taken up was found to be badly bruised and terribly burned about the face and brasat. Lewis S. Jones, boss of the Empire, was in a similar condition. Roderick was horrholy burned in the face and bands. A miner, hamed Patrick Kerrigan, received burns which may prove fatal. John Trachinick was burned inwardly and cannot recover. Thomas Malia was burned on the face and bands and is mortally injured. Peter Stump, seriously burned on head, hands and face. This man's hair was burned entirely off. A party of mine surveyors were going through the colliery at the time, and all were thrown down by the force of the explosion, although quite distant from its immediate locality. The destruction in the vicinity of the disaster was terrific, and the great wonder is that anybody escaped slive. As it is several will undoubtedly die of injuries received.

THE VIRGINIA TRAGEDY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

The Berkeley-Kennedy murder and suicide is still the chief topic of discussion. The story that Kennedy murdered Colonel Berkeley and then committed suicide because of an execution obtained against him for the sum of \$40 is generally discredited. I learn this evening, from an authentic source, that certain rumors affecting the character of Captain Kennedy had come to the knowledge of Colonel Berkeley and had been incidentally, but without malice, spoken of by the latter to third parties. Kennedy had heard of this and had declared that the rumors reterred to were false and declared that the rumors referred to were false and that he intended to hold Colonel Berkeley to account. This may explain Kennedy's remark at the time of the tragedy, "You have slandered me." Captain Overtor, the brother-in-law of Kennedy, states that he had for some time been convinced of Kennedy's insamity and had brought the matter under the notice of the local authorities, who, however, hesitated to not because in ordinary conversation the unfortunate man evinced no symptoms of mania. It is clear that Kennedy had been tracking and waylaying Berkeley for some days and nights.

The funeral of Captain Kennedy took place this afternoon and was conducted as privately as possible.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

After hearing testimony bearing on the shooting and also on the condition of mind of W. H. Kennedy, the Coroner's Jury, through their foreman, brought in a vardict to the effect that Kennedy killed Berkeley, but without any optoins as to the smally of Kennedy. There were no further developments.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] BOYKINS DEPOT, Southampton county, Va., Doc. 28, 1877.

The HERALD, which chronicled a few days since the shocking and mysterious murder of William H. Fuller. murderers. E. J. and J. L. Smith, father and son, were arrested at the same time. The younger Smith and been in custody only about half an hour before he made a full confession of the whole crime, giving the horrible details in a careless and indifferent manner. He states that he and his father on the morning of December 24 went to the "turkey bind" for the purpose of shooting wild turkeys. They had only been there a few minutes when Fuller came up and asked them to get out of the "blind," as it belonged to him. The elder Smith said the was a lie. Fuller replied, "lif it is you told it," where upon Smith fired a pistot at Fuller, the ball taking effect in the right breast. This was immediately followed by a full charge of buckshot from his gun, blowing off half of Fuller's head. Smith then Femarked to his son. "Dann him, he is dead at last and I am dann glad of it. He won't bother me any more." The murderers then went home without attempting to conceal the body of their victim. They were committed to jail after a preliminary examination on the charge of murder in the first degree. The county jail being deemed insecure one of the Smiths was sent to Suffelix and the other to the jail of Portsmouth for sate keeping. the horrible details in a careless and indifferent man

MURDERERS HELD FOR TRIAL.

THY TRLEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

HARTWORD, COUD., Dec. 28, 1877. In the Superior Court to-day Hamlin and Allen, the convicts who murdered Watchman Shipman at the Connecticut State Prison recently, and Davis, a keeper who was a party to their plot to escape, were scraigned and pleaded not guffty. The local teeling against them being strong and learing jury prejudices, Hamlin, who fired the fatal shot, and also Davis elected to be tried by the Court. Alien, whose chances were more invorable, elected to stand a jury trial.

THE ESTELLE'S CERTIFICATE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. I., Doc. 28, 1877. Only a temporary botter certificate has been granted the Estelle for the bays, harbors and rivers of the United States, which will allow her to proceed to New York via Long Island Sound. The granting of this kind of a certificate is owing to her "defective equip-ment; for saving ille at sea." The inspectors finished their work last nigot. They compelled her builder to place her name and hading port on her stern, accord-ing to law, white letters on a black ground work in this case. The vessel's name was also stencilled on the water buckets and life preservers.

THE NEW TORPEDO.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.)

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 28, 187 It was intended to have a trial of the new Howell torpedo this afternoon, but it could not be got in readiness and the trial was postponed until fo-morrow. Commodore Howell, its inventor, is in town and will personally superintend the trial. The board of inspection comprises Commander Thomas, O. Selfridge, Lieutenant A. R. Couden and Lieutenant Maynard.

THE EL PASO TROUBLE.

CHICAGO, III., Dec. 28, 1877. Correspondence received at military beadquarters details the surrender of howard and his band at San Elizario, the subsequent shooting of Howard, McBride and Atkinson. The ricters were reported to be pickand Atkinson. The roters were reported to be piceing up their effects and moving, some over the river
and others elsewhere. Only five rioters were identified as Mexicans, and it is thought there were not over
ten from that side, although the organized rioters
were 350 strong and were accompanied by about 153
thieves. The Mexican authorities have posted a large
number of notices on both sides of the river warning
Mexican citizens against participating in the troubles.

ATTEMPTED BANK ROBBERY.

LEANINGTON, Ont., Dec. 28, 1877. Jackson & Fuller's bank was broken into last night by burgiars. They were discovered and fired upon, and one of the party wounded, but his companions succeeded in carrying him off to the lake, where they embarked in a yacht and escaped. They failed to WASHINGTON.

Angry Bourbons at the White House.

HAYES IMMOVABLE.

Result of the Southern Reconciliation Policy.

PEACE AND HARMONY

Discussions at the Cabinet Meeting Yesterday.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

ATTITUDE OF THE ANTI-ADMINISTRATION MEN-HOW THE PRESIDENT TALKS TO GRUMBLERS-THE CINCINNATI PLATFORM AND HIS LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE-PRESENT ASPECT OF THE

DIFFICULTY. There is an impression in administration circles that republican Representatives and Senators will return here in January impressed with a popular sentiment at home tavorable to the administration, and that they will be more friendly or, at least, less aggressive it their opposition. Here, bowever, the signs are all the other way, and denote rather the gathering of a furious storm, ready to burst when Congress reassom bles. The old line or Bourbon republicans are not only more irreconcilable than ever, but they are constantly growing bolder in their attacks upon the President and his policy in their organ here.

One reason for this is probably that they find the President unmoved and apparently immovable. The hopes they entertained of trightening or cajoling him have broken down. They see that while he is averse to quarrels and always amiable, ready to discuss the be pushed or persuaded from his purposea. Moreover, his very amiability and patience are irritating opponents. When they urge him to change his Southern policy, he points out that peace and order prevail in the South, and talks about his carnest desire to remove forever all sec tional differences and theroughly harmonize the whole country. When they urgo him to abandon his civil service notions he gets out the Cincinnati platform and reads them the fifth section thereof, and his letter of acceptance on top of that sometimes, All this looks to these Bourbons like an intentional triffing with their feelings, like a bad joke, and they leave the White House angrier than they came and more determined to do something to show their spite.

They see that the President is in the White House and cannot be got out; that he is well suited with his Cabinet, which works barmoniously together; that he does not seek personal favors from Congress, and they are now pretty well satisfied that he can neither be scared nor bamboozled. In the flouse it is propose now that a resolution of censure shall be brought forward on the republican side, and doubtless such a resolution condemning the administration would get an almost unanimous republican vote. But the older members, while declaring that they will support it, are shy of fathering it, and for the present urge som of the zealous new members to distinguish them selves. These on their part retort that if the enter prise is dangerous it belongs to the older heads, and there is a suspicion that men like Hale and Garfield, Martin Townsend and others want to keep the doo open for themselves to be reconciled to the White House. Meantime the coming Message on civil service that the President will take for his text the reso lution on this subject in the Cincinnati the republican representatives voting down their platform or "dodging" in the Senate. It is possible that the storm may burst in the shape of a request from a republican coucus to the President to dismiss his Cabinet and call now men into his councils. This would, however, be only a solemn farce. The repub lican Senators confirmed the present Cabinet only Sepator Morton, leading in the confirmation. And the President is very well satisfied with his Cabinet. He

All reports to the contrary are faise. The administration people are calm and in good spirits. The President's friends say that he sees no reason to change his course; that he is strictly follow ing the policy commanded in the Cincinnati plat form and promised in his letter of acceptance; that he could not do otherwise without violating his honor and public duty and that it is a pity so many of the republican leaders fine fault with him for this; that, although there have been mistakes such as must happen in any administration, still, in spite of all opposition the work of reform goes on. They point to the peaceable and orderly condition of the Southorn States as the good fruits of the President's Southern policy. And as to the civil service they say, "Look around and you must admit that although the Senute has not allowed the President to carry this reform as far or as last as he wished, yet a new spirit animates the public offices. Even where old officers, known to be not in sympathy with the President's ideas, remain in place, they have been compelled to attend more closely and effectively to their public duties. They feel themselves held to a more rigid accountability, and it : undeniable that the federal service is more faithighly and honestly conducted to-day than it has been since the first year of Abdrew Johnson. That," they say "is certainly a matter the public ought not to over complished while the Senate has kept the President's bands tied as far as it could,"

Looking at these good results the President's friends say he is encouraged to go on. He is serving the country, and believes that if the country does not now see this it will. When the republican leaders complain that their party is disorganized and failing to pieces the President's friends reply that "this is evitable when the party leaders abandon their platform and quarrel with their own administra tion for carrying out that platform. If the republican leaders had adhered to their platform, say these administration men, "the party would to day have been harmonious, powerful and acceptable to the whole country. It would have before this made recrusts among the best classes in the South, and be fore next fall every Southern State would in such a case have contained an honest and influential republican party, composed of citizens of both colors, wails in the North the whole conservative sentiment would have gathered to it. But," they add, "when the leaders of a party begin a new administration by re pudiating their platform, quarrelling with their President and trying to revive dead or dying questions and issues, which every good man in the country wants to see laid aside lorever, it is not surprising that the party under such leadership falls into a bad condition. These party leaders have in spite of many solemn promises allowed a part of their followers in the House to vote for the repeal of the Resumption act. They have allowed themselves to wander off into inflation by means of silver. They join, to a large extent, in a proposition to scale the national debt, which the party on all occasions has promised beresies and violations of the party's platforms and promises. All wrath is centred on the President who is redeeming the party's promises, and when these party leaders have thus turned their backs of their principles they cry out that they are disorgan ized. Let them return to their outy and their promises," concluded this friend of the President "that is their only road to salvation."

THAT POLITICAL "COMBINATION" WHICH WAS ANNOUNCED FROM NEW ORLEANS. A passage in the interview with Major Burke, of New Orleans, concerning the Chandler letter, reported in to-day's HERALD, has attracted the political gossion

here and revived rumors which were current in politi-

cal circles during the exciting days of last February and March. Major Burke is reported to have said to

s HYRALD reporter, "As to the reopening of the lential issue, we consider it closed. The old combinstion between Senator Conking and democratic Senators, which offered to Louisiana and the country under Conkling, may be revived with a view of open

ing the electoral question, but I think it impossible. Rumors of such a "combination" as Major Burke speaks of have long been current in political circles here and are often discussed. Improbable as they are they are undonbtedly credited by some of Mr. Conkling's rivals, who, it is understood, flatter themselves that a suspicion of bad faith in this connection, if it can be kept alive and used at the proper time, would ruin Mr. Conkling's chances for the Presidential nominstion in 1880 and leave the door open for a rival.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1877. NOTHER OF CHANDLER'S CHARGES DISPROVED. Washington despatches this morning contained the charge made by William E. Changler in his lette attacking the administration, that while other members of the Louisians Commission had received award from the President in the shape of office, patronage, &c., Judge C. B. Lawrence, of this city, was rewarded by the withdrawal of the prosecution against Jacob Rohm for whiskey frauds. Judgo Lawrence, being interviewed to-day, characterized the charge, so far as he was concerned, as utterly absurd. The case was dissentation of government counsel. He had presented the case to the Attorney General and Secretary Sher-man after his return from New Orleans, and by them it was referred to the local officials here, but be had nover mentioned Rehm's name to President Hayes It is proper to state that the whole responsibility the dismissal of the suit rests with the United States the representations of counsel for Rehm and for the government and on decisions in similar cases at St. Grant, which were in some degree taken as proce

MEETING OF THE CARINET.

At the Cabinet session to day Mex can affairs were the subject of much conversation, though nothing new sented for consideration and no definite re sults followed the discussion. It is probable that the question of recognizing Diaz will be formally considered next week. The Cabinet also gave attention United States territory from Canada. The government awaits further advices before final action on their re-

The War Department have been informed that the Nez Perces Indians, numbering about 100, who joined Sitting Bull and his command, are anxious to come back into the United States. They assert that they are not treated well by the Sloux.

PAYING OUT THE PUBLIC MONEY. Since the passage of the Army bill the United States the greater portion of which was paid as compens tion to the officers and men of the army. The Treasary is now paying out over \$23,000,000 in gold on ac count of interest on the public debt due to the 1st of January next, making in all over \$53,000,000 disbursed within the past six weeks.

THE PROPOSED NEW TERRITORY. A subcommittee of the House Committee on Territories to-day heard an argument of Delegate Corbett, of Wyoming, in opposition to the bill for the estab lishment of the Territory of Lincoln. Mr. Corbett based his opposition mainly upon the argument that the population of the Biack Hills country is not of a permanent character. He also opposed the bill because it provides for including a portion of Wyoming within the boundaries of the proposed new Territory, Colonel Brearly, in behalf of the Black Hills people, will be heard in reply next Monday.

A FORGER PARDONED BY THE PRESIDENT. The President to-day signed a fall pardon for Frank S. Hinkle of Missouri, convicted in November last of forgery and sentenced to three months' imprison-

It will be recollected that about a year ago a widow samed Oliver brought suit against Hon. Simon Camsince been publicly known concerning this suit until to-day's Evening Star published a statement that it was abandoned in January or February last, the widow having waived further proceedings in consideration of the sum of \$1.000. As few, if any, persons in Washington believe that General Cameron the matter charged it is believed by his friends that the money was paid with a view of avoiding prolonged annoyance from that source and as the cheapest way of terminating litigation and scandal.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1877. Passed Assistant Engineer J. A. B. Smith is ordered duty on board the United States iron-clad Wyan dotte at Washington. Passed Assistant Engineer Abactic at washington. Tassed assistant Engineer Ap-salom Kirby is detached if on the Wyandotte and or-dered to duty at the Washington Navy Yard. Passed Assistant Engineer Richard Inch is detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Wyoming.

TENNESSEE'S DEBT.

FAILURE OF THE COMPROMISE PROPOSITIONS BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 28, 1877. The Legislature has adjourned sine die, having failed to to pass any other bill than that to defray its own expenses. The creditors wanted fifty cents and six per cent interest in the compromise of the State six per cent interest in the compromise of the State debt. The Senate passed a bill to compromise at fifty cents with graded interest of four, five and six per cent interest, but the House rejected it. General disappointment at the action of the Legislature prevails, and especially in commercial circles. Its failure to compromise the debt does not meet the approbation of the the tax-paying or mercantile element in the State.

SAVINGS BANK SUSPENSION.

Sr Louis, Dec. 28, 1877. Savings Bank this afternoon it was resolved to suspend at once. The assets are stated to be in round numbers, bills receivable, secured on real estate and interest accrued thereon, \$208,000; real estate, \$26,300; cash and furniture, \$11,000. Liabilities—Due depositors, with interest, \$226,000; bilis payable, \$56,000. Capital stock and the amount due the Real Estate Savings Institution, the concern out of which the present bank grew less than a year ago, \$187,000.

the present bank grew less than a year the present bank grew less than a year. Profits, \$1,000.

The cause of the suspension was the great shrinkage in real estate owned by the bank which has been acquired by the foreclosure of mortgaces. It is thought the depositors will be paid in full and that the stock-the depositors will be paid in full and the stock-the depositors will be paid in full and the stock-the deposition will be paid in full and the stock-the deposition will be paid in full and the stock-the deposition will be paid in full and the stock-the deposition will be paid in full and the stock-the deposition will be stock-the deposition will be supplied to the stock-the deposition will be supplied to the stock ders will also receive something. Among the di-tors of the bank were several prominent and

WEST BOSTON SAVINGS BANK.

Bostox, Dec. 23, 1877. At a meeting of the trustees of the West Boston Savings Bank this afternoon it was voted that the bank be closed up in the most economical manner. A temporary injunc-tion will be served on the officers of the bank to; morrow and time assigned for a hearing.

ANOTHER BANK SUSPENSION.

NYACK, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1877. The Rockiand County National Bank, of Nyack, N. Y., suspended payment this morning.

A THREATENED STRIKE.

IDY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Dec. 28, 1877. It has just been ascertained that a strike among the engineers on the Delaware, Lackswanna and Western Railroad, the New Jersey Central, the Lenigh Valley and the Reading Railroad is in contemplation and will probably take place on the 1st of January. It is alleged that the movement is the result of the recent order issued by the Delaware, Lackawanna and West-ern Railroad Company to the effect that they will not retain in their employ any engineers after the first of the year that may belong to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

SHOT FOR MUTINY.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 28, 1877. A private letter from Buonos Avres, dated last month, states that a mutiny occurred on the bark Fred N. Carlon, of Searsport, Me., while lying there, and the mate shot the ringleader dead, when the remainder of the crew submitted said were ironed.

A CHILD SAVED.

Rescue of a Fifteen-Year-Old Girl from a Life of Shame.

PROTECTED AGAINST VICTOUS

Affecting Appeal of the Pious Daughter to Her Abandoned Family.

> [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1877.

An unusual and heartrending case has been lately brought to the attention of the Society for the Preventhe father of a young girl but tifteen years of age was keeping a house of the lame, and despite the entreaties the daughter the was constrained to remain at home, doing mental service and secand impressed with the teachings of the Sisters, he moral sentiments were daily shocked by her surroundings, and after bearing with great fortifude the trials by which she was surrounded, yet fearing she would eventually yield to the temptations by which she was daily beset, she wrote to the mother of a chool friend stating frankly her condition. The letter was shown to Mr. Crow, the Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Crucity to Children, who said that if complaint was properly made he would give the child full protection. In accordance with this promise she made the following complaint:—

promise she made the following complaint:—

Fritadelita, Dec. 22, 1877.

Dean Mr. Crew, Secretary of the Society:—I have called at the office of your society to beg your protection. I am living in a house for immoral purposes, and am surrounced by all that is wicked. I see and hear all that is carried on. I am possitively determined to leave my latter and mother and all of the laimly and place myself under your protection. I feel and know, according to the commandments of God, that I am in a wrong place and in danger of losting my soul and heaven. In my future course I small be guided by your savice.

Ender the direction of the secretary of the context.

Under the direction of the secretary of the society Marie appeared before a notary public and made con plaint against her father, averring that he was keeping her in a house of Ill-lame against her will; that he is the owner of the house, and expressing lears for

MARIE'S PATHETIC APPEAL. Having left her home, and feeling secure under her present guardianship, she incited and sent the followng letter to ber parents:-

mg letter to per parents:—

PHILABELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1877.

My Dear Father and Mother—No doubt you have been wondering why I did not let you know where I was going on fuestay, when I selt your house, and why I have not returned as yet; but I write this letter for that purpose. I have long known what kind of a place I have lived in, and I have long been thinking of leaving such a home of sin and vice, and not until now have I been able to do so. I suppose you will be surprised to hear that I have consuited a lawyer and have been placed under the projection of the now have I been able to do so. I suppose you will be surprised to hear that I have consuited a lawyer and have been placed under the protection of the Society for the Prevention of Crucity to Guidren, and I suppose you know by this that I have left your home never to return, unless, with God's grace, you both reform and icad a better and happier lite. I am fel v determined on this point, and remember, parents, heither your persuasion nor anything in your power or that of any other person can change my resolution. So anything you intend to do against me had better be dose quickly or perhaps it would be loo late. The good sisters of St. Joseph's Convent taught me to love and acree Aimighty God and to knew the difference between right and wrong, and I could not have in tuch a vile house and among such people and serve him at the same time. Dear parents, you are how advancing in years, and you have how four little children that are of an age that will take to good or bad, and if you are not very careful how both of you encourage them their little sails will be lost forever in eternity, and they will have you to blame always for the wicked example you set before them; out I bope their dear guardian angels will ever watch over any prant I have ever caused you, and although I have left your home I love you still, and my only prayer will be jor your conversion. Goodby forever, and God bless you all. Your child,

The case is exciting intense interest in the commu nity, and some legal developments may arise between her parents and her present guardiaus.

SITTING BULL ON THE WARPATH.

CHICAGO, 111., Dec. 28, 1877. Official reports from the Big Horn post, Montana, ay two Nez Perces have come into camp, having been in Sitting Buil's camp, and state that a white scout is in the hands of the hostiles, a prisoner. The Nez Perces are auxious to leave Sitting Bull and are supping away whenever possible, but are afraid to leave in a body. A despatch from Fort Buford says Sitting Buil is reported encamped on Rock Creek and to be committing some depredations, chiefly on other

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

News has just been received of a horrible accident which occurred in Morgan township, Crawford county, Iowa. Carl Mass and his wife looked their three children, aged respectively one, two and a haif went to husk oorn. They were shortly apprised by a neighbor that their house was burning, and when they reached it it was wrapped in flames and the chil-dren burned to death. The mother frantically at-tempted to rush into the flames but was lordibly pro-tented. The day being foggy prevented them from discovering the fire sooner. and four years, in the house on Christmas Day and

MIDNIGHT WEATHER PEPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CRIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 29-1 A. M. Indications.

For the Middle Atlantic States and New England. rising, followed by talling barometer northeast to northwest winds, warmer, partly cloudy or clear

For Saturday in South Atlantic States, northeast to

outheast winds, falling barometer, stationary temperature, cloudy and rainy weather will prevail. For the West Gulf States, northerly winds, colder, eartly cloudy, clearing weather and rising barometer. For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valeys, diminishing northerly winds, followed by higher emperatures, stationary pressures, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with occasional light rain or snow.

For the lake region, stationary barometer, cooler orthorly winds, cloudy weather, with rain or snow. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, talling baromter, cooler northeast to northwest winds, cloudy venther, with light rain or snow.

The rivers will continue stationary or rising. The temperatures will continue above freezing in the canal regious of Maryland and Virginia. Cantionary signals continue at Indianoia, Galveston, New Orleans, Mobile, St. Mark's and Key West, and are ofdered for Jacksonville, Savannah, Tytee Island,

THE WEATHER TESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, itsnato Building:-

Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry and Nortolk

HRRALD Building:
1576. 1877. 1876. 1877.

5 A. M. 21 38 3:30 P. M., 27 50
6 A. M. 18 36 6 P. M. 26 48
9 A. M. 22 37 9 P. M. 25 44
12 M. 22 45 12 P. M. 25 38 0 A. M. 22 57 9 P. M. 25 58
12 M. 22 45 12 P. M. 25 58
Average temperature yesteroay. 42
Average temperature for corresponding date just
year. 23%

OBITUARY.

REV. JOSEPH R. RULL. Rev. Joseph Hewey Hull, who died in Brooklyn on the 28th inst., at the age of eighty-two, was a veteran of the war of 1812. He was a man of fine culture and scnoinrable and the author of several philological works which were widely popular some years ago. He was a gentleman whose character was noticeasis for its sweetness and refinement, and was held in the highest esteem by those who knew him.

RUDGLPH BACHIM. Rudolph Bachem, who has been intimately conected with the sugar importing business in New day at his residence. He was a native of Cologna, Germany, and was favorably known in tracing circles here under the firm name of O. S. Reynaud & Bachem. He had not been engaged in active business during the past three years. York during the past twenty-three years, died yesterROWING CHALLENGE.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1877. To-day's Advertiser will contain Courtney's challenge to any oursman in the United States or Canada for any amount of money and the championship of America, the race to be rowed prior to the Trickets match in July next.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES, The tenth symphony concert by Damroich's

city will contribute to an amateur musical and dramatic performance in aid of the sick and wounded of the Cuban patriot army this evening in the Theatre Français. The mothers of the city who desire to make their

children happy cannot do so more effectively than by permitting them to witness 'The Bapes in the Wood' t the Eagle Theatre. The pantomime and action are better than that of "Humpty Dumpty," which is saying a great deal. concert of the lifth season this evening, at Steinway Hall. The subject of the occasion is the "Messiah,

and the artists are Misses Emma Thursby, Anna Drasdil, Mesers. George Simpson, Frank Remmertz, and S. P. Warren organist. Modjeska gives her second matings at the Fifth Avaone Theatre to-day, repeating her remarkable perform by both the press and the public. Modieska will also

"at home" at the Fifth Avenue on New Year's Day, when an early holiday matince will be given. Miss Fanny Davenport takes a benefit to-night at the city for a long time. "I wellth Night" will be repeated at the matince, and at night Miss Davenport will appear as Lady Gay Spanker in "London Ass ance" and Lady Tozlo in the screen scene from the School for Scandal."

GHASTLY DEVOTION

A man visited the Sag Harbor Cometery a few days ago to remove the remains of his wife, buried about twenty five years ago. He had a croquet box to put the bones in. It admitted them all very easily with the exception of the skull; this would not permit shutting down the case. Instead of procuring a larger box ne coolly split the skull with his spade and crowded it in.

MAY BELL'S BABY.

Marie Lillian C. Bell, infant daughter of the unfor tunate Mrs. May Bell, whose sad and untimely death a low days ago as still fresh in the public mind, died on Thursday at the residence of its loster mother, Mrs. Eleanor F. Bishop. The body will be interred to-day by the side of the mother in Greenwood Cemetery.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Senator William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, and General Stlas Seymour, of Quebec, are at the Fifth Avenue. State Comptroller Frederick P. Olcott, of Albany, and ex-Governor J. B. Page, of Vermont, are at the Windsor. Ex-Governor Henry D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia, and Colonel Alexander Piper, of West Point, are at the St. James. General John Hammond, of Crown Point, N. Y., and General John M. Corse, of Chicago, are at the Gilsey. C. H. Northam, of Hartlord, and J. D. Layng, General Manager of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, are at the St. Nicholas, General William B. Franklin, of Hartford, is at the Albemarie. Casper Crowninshield, of Boston, is at the Hoffman.

THE MOST CRUEL COUGH DIES OUT IN A FEW days under the quieting operation of Halk's HONRY OF HOLKINGTON AND TAIL PROFESSION OF CHIEF TO ONE MINUTE.

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